



FACTS ON FILE

WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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WORLD AFFAIRS

GERMANY

Bonn Sovereignty Granted Joins NATO; WEU Established

The Federal Republic of Germany* became a sovereign country at noon May 5 when the deposition of Paris pact ratifications was completed in Bonn. West Germany, having regained the right to maintain armed forces, then took part in establishment of the Western European Union May 7 and joined NATO as a full-fledged member May 9.

With the plan for West German rearmament thus accomplished, the Western Big 3 nations issued an invitation to Russia May 10 for a new series of Big 4 conferences that would include a "summit" meeting of heads of Govt. [See p. 158C3]

Pact Ratifications Completed

Parliamentary ratifications of the Paris pacts were completed when the unicameral Danish Parliament approved them by 145-24 Apr. 19 and the Dutch Senate ratified them by 32-2 Apr. 28. [See pp. 97F1, 105D1]

American ratification of the pact governing West German sovereignty was deposited in Bonn Apr. 20 by U.S. High Comm. James B. Conant at the same time that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer deposited West Germany's assent to the sovereignty agreement.

Britain announced Apr. 21 it would deposit all 4 Paris pact ratifications "simultaneously." This added weight to reports that Britain & France considered the American & German actions of Apr. 20 a breach of an understanding, reached in the Oct. 1954 Paris Conf., that the 4 countries would deposit their ratifications at the same

time. Conant's action Apr. 20 was on State Dept. instructions. [See Vol. XIV, p. 353B1]

Sovereignty Achieved

The West German Fed. Republic became a sovereign state at noon May 5 when British High Comm. Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar & French High Comm. André François-Poncet deposited their countries' Paris pact ratifications in Bonn. (Conant did not take part in this ceremony, nor did he accompany Millar & François-Poncet when they presented letters of accreditation as Ambassador later May 5. Conant's appointment as Ambassador to the Fed. Republic was not confirmed by the U.S. Senate until May 9.) [See p. 148C1; Vol. XIII, 44G-H]

The Allied High Comm. had held its final meeting earlier May 5 and

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Berlin Still Controlled

Grant of sovereignty to West Germany did not apply to West Berlin, which remained under military occupation under terms of the 1945 Allied Big 4 pact on governing the city. However, the Western commandants issued a declaration May 5 to ease Allied controls over the West Berlin Govt. The City Council was given the right to pass legislation without prior Allied approval although the Allies retained the right to annul a measure after passage. (The Western allies had rejected Apr. 27 a West Berlin plan to arm customs guards on the Soviet-zone border. Soviet High Comm. Georgi M. Pushkin agreed Apr. 30 to meet soon with the Western commissioners to discuss East Germany's increased highway tolls on West Berlin trucks.) [See p. 123D2]

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dissolved itself. Pres. Eisenhower, who had accepted Nazi Germany's unconditional surrender 10 yrs. before, signed a Presidential order in Washington May 5 transferring functions of the High Commissioner's office to a diplomatic mission. [See Vol. V, p. 141G, L]

In a sovereignty proclamation May 5, Adenauer said: "Our goal is: A free & united Germany in a free & united Europe." Addressing himself to East Germans, he said: "You belong to us, we belong to you . . . You can always rely on us because, together with the free world, we shall never rest until you . . . live peacefully united with us in one state." [See Vol. XIV, p. 361B1]

(U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles, testifying for the Admin.'s \$3½ billion foreign aid bill, told the

Week in Headlines International

West Germany made sovereign & admitted to NATO; WEU established.

Western Big 3 invited Russia to heads-of-Govt. conference.

U.S. jets downed 2 Red Chinese planes off Korea.

United States

Congress voted 8.8% postal pay raise opposed by President.

House voted to end flexible farm price supports & to restore rigid, high farm price props.

Alaska-Hawaii statehood bill killed in House.

L&N rail strike ended.

CIO executive board approved charter for merger with AFL.

Salk vaccinations halted.

U.S. Senate Forgn. Relations Com. May 5: Bonn's sovereignty "means Russian policy has failed. Today marks the death knell of the Soviet policy pursued for the past few years.") [See p. 147F2]

Parties Differ with Adenauer

Adenauer's plans for a Sovereignty Day national celebration were opposed by many members of all West German political parties who pointed out that Germany remained divided.

The Free Dem. Party, a member of Adenauer's governing coalition, published May 3 a plan for German unification that differed from Adenauer's. (The Chancellor insisted that Germany be unified through free nationwide elections and that the unified country retain the right to membership in the Western defense alliance.) The Free Dems., while rejecting neutralization of Germany & upholding Western rearmament, proposed that: (a) West Germany give Russia a pledge not to use force to recover the Oder-Neisse territory held by Poland; (b) present East Germany should be demilitarized after Germany's unification with Western Allied & Germany's WEU troops confined to the present area of West Germany; (c) Russia should have access to East German fissionable materials until the world agreed on atomic disarmament; (d) Russia should be offered more trade with Germany & should continue to get free German commodities for a specified time; (e) WEU's limitations on West German armaments should apply to all of unified Germany and this might be expanded into a collective security arrangement for the entire country. [See p. 65B2]

The opposition Social Dem. (Socialist) Party, West Germany's 2d largest, called May 4 for the ultimate withdrawal of all foreign troops from German soil & admission of Germany to a UN security system. [P. 65D1]

(Heinrich von Brentano, Bundestag floor leader of Adenauer's Christian Dem. Union, told newsmen Apr. 29 that

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes of FACTS ON FILE with Cumulative Index.



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Chronology: Since VE

Highlights in 10-yr. series of events that brought sovereign West Germany into Western alliance while East-West cold war blocked German reunification & final peace treaty:

1945—Nazi Germany unconditionally surrendered May 7; Allied Big 3 agreed in Potsdam Aug. 2 on 4-power Control Council to demilitarize Germany.

1948—U. S. & Britain agreed Feb. 6 to merge German zones into "Bizonia" (later joined by France).

1949—West German Fed. Republic established May 23 with continued arms ban; rival German Dem. Republic established in Soviet zone Oct. 7.

1950—Western allies agreed Sept. 18 on moves to end state of war.

1952—European Defense Community treaty providing for use of West German forces signed May 27.

1954—French Natl. Assembly killed EDC Aug. 30; new plan to include rearmed & sovereign West Germany in Western European Union & NATO signed by 15 nations Oct. 23.

1955—French upper house completed French ratification of Paris pacts Mar. 27, assured their adoption; Fed. Republic became sovereign & WEU pact came into force May 5; Germany joined NATO May 9.

Fed. Germany would not enter into bi-lateral negotiations with the USSR to unify Germany or establish diplomatic relations with Moscow without Western Allied approval. He added that legislation to arm Federal Germany would be pushed at once.)

Heinz L. Krekeler presented his credentials as German Ambassador to the U.S. to Pres. Eisenhower May 6, shortly before German ratification of the North Atlantic Treaty was deposited at the State Dept. in Washington. Mr. Eisenhower said he was gratified to see West Germany become "a fully sovereign member of the family of nations," and added: "I recognize that there remains a great task ahead for them and for us: that of unifying the German people."

Saar Dispute Settled

Final obstacles to German sovereignty were removed in meetings on the Saar between Adenauer & French Forgn. Min. Antoine Pinay in Bonn Apr. 29-30.

Key issue was control of the Roechling Steel Works in Voelklingen which produced almost one million tons of steel a year (1/3 the Saar's steel output). The French claimed a 60% interest in the works because they had not dismantled machinery as reparations, and they were determined to prevent control ever from returning to the family of Hermann Roechling, who had served a prison term as a war criminal.

Pinay & Adenauer said in a communiqué May 1, they had reached a solution accepted by the Roechlings, and Pinay announced in Paris May 5 that the Roechlings would sell their interests to a French-German private company for about \$46,680,000. Com-

pany shares were to be equally divided between France & Germany, and both countries could cede equal shares to Saarlanders. [See Vol. XIV, p. 354E2]

French Premier Edgar Faure had made a Roechling agreement & signature of an economic convention with the semi-autonomous Saar Govt. 2 conditions for scheduled French deposition May 5 of the German sovereignty treaty. Pinay & Saar Premier Johannes Hoffmann signed a convention reinforcing the French-Saar customs & currency union in Paris May 3. [See p. 19D1]

(The German Fed. Constitutional Court in Bonn rejected May 4 a Social Dem. Party petition challenging the constitutionality of the Paris agreement on the Saar. The petition, signed by over 1/3 of the Bundestag, contended that the agreement deprived the one million Saarlanders of their constitutional rights as German citizens.) [See p. 91F2]

The Saar statute went into effect May 5 with an exchange of letters between François-Poncet & Adenauer in Bonn. The Saar became a European territory under the supervision of the WEU, subject to a Saar plebiscite to be held within 3 months. [See Vol. XIV, p. 354G1]

WEU Created

WEU came into force May 5, when Britain, France & Fed. Germany deposited ratifications of the organization treaty under which Fed. Germany was to be allowed to arm up to 500,000 men. Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg & Netherlands already had deposited their WEU ratification. [See Vol. XIV, p. 353E3]

The 7 WEU foreign ministers met for the first time as the WEU Council in Paris May 7 and elected British Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan as chairman under a bimonthly rotation plan. Belgian diplomat Louis Goffin was elected Secretary-Gen. of WEU's civilian secretariat to be set up in London. Italian Adm. Emilio Ferreri was named director of WEU's arms-control agency. Charles Christofini of France was named an Asst. Secy.-Gen. to head a standing committee in Paris on development, standardization, production & procurement of armaments." [See p. 10F1]

(In their May 1 communiqué, Pinay & Adenauer urged that European co-operation be furthered by studying the possibility of integrating aircraft construction, transportation & peaceful exploitation of atomic energy. Jean Monnet, chairman of the High Authority of the European Coal & Steel Community [ECSC], said May 10 in his yearly report to the ECSC Assembly that a wider pooling of resources and a common economic policy were needed to maintain Western European living standards.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 382D1]

Germany Joins NATO

Fed. Germany was formally inducted as the 15th NATO member May 9 when Adenauer took his seat at the opening of a 3-day NATO Council meeting in Paris. The session was the

Council's first purely political meeting and featured smaller countries' discussion of big-power global policies.

In his induction speech, Adenauer said: "The German people have paid harshly for the horrors that were committed in their name by blind & evil leadership. These sufferings have transformed & purified the German nation." In a later speech to newsmen, Adenauer emphatically denied reports that his country would adopt a neutralist position to gain unification.

The Fed. Republic's red, gold & black flag was raised May 9 at SHAPE (NATO military hq.) in Rocquencourt in the presence of Hans Speidel, who had been named May 8 to head the German military mission. (Career diplomat Herbert Blankenhorn was named permanent NATO delegate May 8.) [See Vol. XI, p. 42C]

BIG FOUR

West for 'Summit' Talks

In identical notes to the USSR May 10, the U. S., Britain & France proposed an early meeting of heads of the 4 Govts. "to remove sources of conflict between us." The West suggested that the Big 4 foreign ministers could make plans for the "summit" meeting when they signed the Austrian peace treaty in Vienna [see p. 147E2]. "The important thing," the Western notes said, "is to begin the process promptly and to pursue it with patience & determination."

Noting that "the time has now come for a new effort to resolve the great problems which confront us," the Western powers said solutions "will take time & patience" and problems "will not be solved at a single meeting nor in a hasty manner. Indeed, any effort to do so could set back real progress toward their settlement."

The West said the summit meeting "could provide a new impetus by establishing the basis for the detailed work which will be required." The Govt. heads "would not undertake to agree upon substantive answers to the major difficulties facing the world." Problems "would be examined in detail by such methods, organs & participants as it appears will be most fruitful." Such work would start "as soon as practicable" after the summit meeting, which would be preceded by a foreign ministers' meeting "shortly in advance . . . and at the same place" as the top-level conference. [See p. 140C3]

Pres. Eisenhower told the Republican Women's Natl. Conf. in Washington May 10: he & State Secy. John Foster Dulles "stand ready to do anything, to meet with anyone, anywhere, as long as we may do so in self respect . . . and there is any slightest idea or chance of furthering this great cause of peace. We will not stand on

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minor questions or protocol or any other inconsequential question" if there are prospects for furthering peace and "a better world."

(The President had been known to prefer that the foreign ministers meet in advance of any summit meeting. The *N.Y. Times* reported May 10 that Dulles, after having conferred in Paris May 9 with British Forgn. Secy. Macmillan & French Forgn. Min. Pinay, had persuaded the President to approve the proposal for a heads-of-Govt. meeting [see p. 140B-E3]. Dulles had told the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. May 5: he saw "small but perhaps significant signs" of more peaceful Communist attitudes which "suggest that they realize that the free world is in fact 'strong' & that they do have to give up some of the courses they once selected"; Soviet moves toward an Austrian peace treaty "may be indicative of a change of mood.") [See pp. 105D2, 147E2]

Eisenhower on Outlook

In explaining his changed position on Big 4 talks, Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference May 11 "there has been a growing sentiment discernible throughout the world that . . . some good might come out of such a conference." He said this was based on press & diplomatic reports and "through correspondence."

(Soviet Defense Min. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, in a VE Day anniversary article in *Pravda* May 8, said U.S.-British "ruling circles" were planning atomic warfare against the USSR & its allies. Speaking in East Berlin same day, Zhukov attacked West German rearmament & called on the Fed. Republic to avoid being drawn into "an even more destructive war" than World War II. Pres. Eisenhower told his news conference May 11 there was "no connection whatsoever" between his recent correspondence with Zhukov and the marshal's statements.) [See pp. 140E2, 147C-D3]

The President emphasized May 11 that "this whole idea (of a conference) is still in the exploratory stage. We have issued an invitation because of reasons that finally seemed to us to be cogent" and "such a meeting would probably result in at least some clarification of the air." The President said he would not go to such a conference with any idea "this world is going to be turned around" in a few hours, days, or weeks. "The most important thing . . . would be to define the lines or direction in which we commonly would want our foreign ministers to work to see whether there is any opportunity to relieve the tensions in the world." He said he thought there "certainly" would be no agenda "except in the most generalized form" for the summit meeting, which might last 3 days & be held "in one of the so-called neutral countries." He felt the talks would be "global in character." [See p. 140B3]

Bulganan Indicates Acceptance

Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, in Warsaw for the opening of East European military talks, said

May 11 the USSR "takes a favorable attitude toward the idea" of a Big 4 meeting, which "is desirable only in case it would really contribute to the lessening of international tension and the improvement of international relations." (His trip to Warsaw was the first out of the USSR by a Soviet Premier since Joseph Stalin went to Potsdam in 1945.) [Vol. V, p. 224P]

Reds Plan Military Command

Bulganin said approval of West German rearmament had forced the Communist countries to tighten their own security measures. The 8-nation Warsaw conference (USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania & East Germany, with Red Chinese Defense Min. Peng Teh-huai as an observer) was expected to conclude a mutual assistance treaty and set up a unified East European military command. Bulganin said the proposed Warsaw treaty would be annulled upon establishment of the all-European security system proposed by the USSR at the Berlin Big 4 Foreign Ministers' meeting in Feb. 1954. [See Vol. XIV, p. 41G2, 50E2]

Soviets Revise Arms Plan

Bulganin also called attention to Soviet disarmament proposals submitted to the UN Disarmament Comm.'s 5-nation subcommittee in London May 10 and made public by the Tass news agency May 11. Proposals made to the subcommittee in March [see p. 98C1] were repeated with a few changes. The new Soviet plan still provided for UN Security Council enforcement of atomic & other disarmament (opposed in the West because of the Council's veto rule). It introduced a suggestion that the UN Gen. Assembly declare that international tension could be eased "by immediate evacuation of troops of the Big 4 powers from German territory, leaving limited contingents and police forces." All foreign troops eventually would be withdrawn under the new Soviet plan and local police forces would be established in East & West Germany subject to Big 4 control. Security Council members would be called upon to dismantle military bases on foreign soil. Major countries involved would be asked to settle Far Eastern disputes, which, the Soviets said, were "fraught with the danger of another war."

Pres. Eisenhower told his May 11 news conference the situation was "confused" but it appeared the Soviet disarmament proposals still have "some of the elements they have always had in it." U.S. State Dept. officials said the Soviet proposals contained "adjustments" but James J. Wadsworth, U.S. delegate to the London disarmament talks, said the proposals on international arms control & inspection "still appear to fall short of the minimum safety requirements."

(Western officials noted a change in Soviet policy in the proposal to transfer the German problem to the UN. The USSR had insisted since the Potsdam Conf. that only the Big 4 could deal with Germany.)

9 U.S. war veterans arrived in Moscow May 9 for a belated observance of the anniversary of their Elbe River link-up with Russian troops Apr. 25, 1945. The Americans (of the 273d Inf., 69th Div.) were greeted as "comrades in arms" and treated to a 3-hr. banquet attended by 50 Soviet veterans. The Americans were invited to Moscow Apr. 23 by Red Army officers who had accepted, then declined an invitation from the Amer. Veterans of the Elbe Link-Up to hold a reunion in Washington. [See Vol. V, p. 131A]

FAR EAST

Jets Clash off Korea

The U.S. protested through the Korean Mixed Armistice Comm. May 11 against an "unwarranted & illegal" attack May 10 by 12 to 16 Chinese Communist MIG jet fighters on 8 U.S. Sabrejets "over international waters" 50 mi. sw. of Sinuiju, North Korea. The USAF reported 2 or 3 Red planes shot down, U.S. planes undamaged. A Peiping broadcast May 11 claimed that one U.S. plane was shot down & 2 others damaged after they had violated Red China's "territorial air" by passing over 2 Chinese islands sw. of Antung, Manchuria. [See p. 50F3]

(UN Secy.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, who had returned May 2 from a 10-day tour of Europe, said on May 5 in New York he had "intensified" contacts with Peiping during the trip to gain release of UN PWs. U.S. Amb.-to-UN Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. said May 7 he was "optimistic" that captured U. S. airmen would be released and that Hammarskjöld was "leaving no stone unturned." Amer. Red Cross Pres. Ellsworth Bunker said May 6 in Washington that Peiping had agreed to accept relief parcels for 44 Americans, including 15 airmen.) [See p. 137C2]

Viet Namees Back Diem

50 provincial & municipal councilors called to Saigon by Premier Ngo Dinh Diem of Viet Nam decided May 5 to ask Bao Dai, Chief of State, to transmit all powers to Diem. They recommended Natl. Assembly elections within 6 mos. Representatives of 95 political parties & local revolutionary committees, also meeting May 5 under the sponsorship of the Natl. Revolutionary Com., adopted a program calling for complete dismissal of Bao Dai and prompt withdrawal of French forces. (Bao Dai left Cannes for Paris May 6 as U. S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles discussed the Viet Nam situation with French Premier Edgar Faure & British Forgn. Secy. Harold Macmillan.) [See p. 145C1-C3]

Diem appointed a middle-of-the-road Cabinet May 10 and warned "our friends against any solution which does not take into account our nationalism, our will for democracy & our desire for social progress." The new Cabinet did not include members of the Cao Dai and Hoa Hao religious sects, Diem explained, "because of the irrational character of religious representation in a political formation." (The Binh Xuyen was proclaimed an outlaw group May 5.) [See p. 145E1]

Presidential News

RCA Chrmn. David Sarnoff made public May 9 a program for winning the cold war which he had submitted to the President Apr. 5. His report, stemming from discussions with Pres. Eisenhower & Presidential aides Mar. 15, proposed "a Strategy Board for Political Defense" headed by a man "with Cabinet status." He urged an "expanded offensive with non-military means"—propaganda & diplomacy—and "more realistic" expenditures than indicated by a fiscal 1955 appropriation of \$79 million for the U.S. Info. Agency as against a \$45 billion-a-yr. average for military outlays the past 4 years. [See p. 39F2]

Pres. Eisenhower said at his press conference May 11 that he had no idea where Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R., Me.) got the idea he would not seek reelection. Mrs. Smith had told the Republican Women's Natl. Conf. earlier May 11 that she hoped the President would run again but that the GOP should not "lean too heavily upon the Eisenhower popularity" because she believed Mr. Eisenhower "prefers to retire in 1956." The President, speaking at the conference May 10, said a good information job could "make the Republican Party the majority party" because "the vast majority of the American people" favored its "great programs." [See p. 82E3]

The President at his press conference May 11 denied a Hoover Comm. report that the Navy had a 60-yr. supply of canned hamburger. He said it was an emergency supply which could be eaten in 5 days if fed to all Navy messes. [See p. 143G1, B2] . . . Mr. Eisenhower May 11 deferred decision on raising tariff rates on bicycles (the reciprocal trade act gave him 60 days to act on the Tariff Comm.'s Mar. 14 recommendation for a higher rate). He asked the Tariff Comm. to report by July 15 on import volume, domestic supply & other factors. [See p. 92B2] . . . An Executive Order signed by the President May 9 transferred the Forgn. Operations Admin.'s affairs to the State & Defense Depts. [See p. 132A1] . . . Pres. Eisenhower, in a May 11 statement, urged every U.S. community to call its own conference on education. He noted that for the first time every state had scheduled its own such meeting prior to the November White House Education Conf. [See Vol. XIV, p. 254D1]

Personnel. Among recent Presidential appointments: Apr. 25—Lt. Gen. Laurence S. Kuter, 49, head of the Air University at Maxwell Air Base, Ala., to succeed Gen. Earle E. Partridge, 55, as Far East Air Forces commander [see p. 148B1]. May 5—Wm. C. Kern, 51, Indianapolis Democrat, to succeed James M. Mead when the latter's 7-yr. FTC term expires Sept. 25 (House Speaker Sam Rayburn May 9 denounced Mead's replacement as "a cruel thing, cruelly handled"; he & House Democratic leader

John W. McCormack said the Eisenhower Admin. had not consulted them about any appointments reserved by law for the opposition party) [see p. 67A1; Vol. XIII, 100L]; Frank A. Southard Jr. for reappointment as U.S. Exec. Director of the Intl. Monetary Fund (2-yr. term) [see Vol. XIII, p. 217E]. May 6—Edw. J. Sparks, 57, as Amb. to Guatemala to succeed Norman Armour, 67, who retired. [See Vol. XIV, p. 410D2] . . . Ex-Rep. John S. Wood (D., Ga.), a nominee to the Subversive Activities Control Board, denied before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee May 10 that he had been a Ku Klux Klan member. He said he had applied shortly after World War I but had changed his mind at the first meeting when he learned the Klan advocated corporal punishment without trial. [See Vol. XII, p. 57E]

CONGRESS

8.8% Postal Raise Passed

A compromise bill increasing pay of postal employees by an average of 8.8% was passed by votes of 328-66 in the House May 9 & by 66-11 in the Senate May 11 and sent to the President. The House vote: 212 D. & 116 R. vs. 66 R. The Senate vote: 37 D. & 29 R. vs. 11 R. Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield had warned in a letter to House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (Mass.) May 8 that he would advise the President to veto the measure. He said it "would create serious pay distortions . . . invite widespread dissatisfaction & serious morale problems." [See p. 148B3]

House For Rigid Farm Props

The House May 5 rejected the Eisenhower Admin.'s flexible farm price support program and voted, 206-201, to restore rigid high price supports. The vote: 185 D. & 21 R. vs. 172 R. & 29 D. The measure (HR12) then went to the Senate, where Chrmn. Allen J. Ellender (D., La.) of the Senate Agriculture Com. had said there probably would be no action on it at this session.

The bill, covering the 1955-57 crop years, would require price supports at (a) 90% of parity for 5 "basic" crops—wheat, corn, cotton, rice & peanuts (the 6th "basic" crop, tobacco, was supported at 90% under the Admin. program) — and (b) 80% of parity for dairy products.

GOP leaders, seeking to split the Democrats, had backed an amendment eliminating peanuts as a basic crop. The amendment was introduced by Rep. William J. Green (D., Pa.) and accepted May 4 by a 186-150 vote of the House sitting as the Com. of the Whole. House Speaker Sam Rayburn, fearing defeat of rigid supports if the "peanut amendment" prevailed, rallied Democrats against the amendment, and it was dropped from the bill by a 215-193 vote May 5.

Earlier May 5, the House, on bipartisan agreement, eliminated a pro-

vision for farmers to vote on a 2-price system for wheat. The choice: rigid price supports & strict acreage controls or a high price for domestically-consumed wheat & a low price for exported wheat or wheat sold for livestock feed. The proposal was to be offered as a separate bill.

Agri. Secy. Ezra T. Benson May 5 called the bill "a retreat [toward] emergency wartime supports [unable] to deal with the peacetime problems of agriculture." [See p. 99C3]

Other Legislative Action

Statehood for Hawaii & Alaska was killed for this session when a combined statehood bill (HR2535) was returned to the House Interior Com. May 10 by a 218-170 House vote (113 R. & 105 D. vs. 107 D. & 63 R.). [See p. 83A1] . . . The Senate May 5 passed unanimously and sent to the House a bill (S1516) to give every ex-President a \$22,500-a-yr. pension, office space, a clerical staff & free mail privileges. It would provide \$10,000-a-yr. pensions for widows of Presidents. The measure was introduced by Sen. John O. Pastore (D., R.I.). . . . The House Armed Services Com., by 24-0 vote May 10, eliminated from its doctors' draft extension bill (HR6057) a provision for Govt. scholarships for medical & dental students agreeing to serve 5 years in the armed forces after graduation. [See p. 149A-B2] . . . State Secy. John Foster Dulles, testifying May 5 on the Admin.'s \$3.53 billion foreign aid program, told the Senate Forgn. Relations Com. that \$812½ million of the total would be used for economic programs. [In addition to economic items listed p. 132E1, \$100 million was requested for a Presidential "contingency fund" distinct from the President's regional fund.] The non-military requests included \$337½ million for Asia, \$179 million for the Middle East, \$52½ million for Latin America, \$21 million for Europe (chiefly West Berlin) & \$222½ million for nonregional programs such as UN contributions. The Govt. still had \$8.7 billion unspent from previously-authorized aid programs. [See pp. 147G2, 157G2, 159A2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

'Doomtown' Weathers A-Blast

A nuclear explosion atop a 500-ft. tower at 5:10 a.m. May 5 battered but did not destroy "Doomtown," model U.S. community built at the Yucca Flat, Nev. proving grounds to test an A-bomb's affect on a typical American town. The blast, with force of about 30-35 kilotons (30-35,000 tons) of TNT—compared with the 20-kiloton Hiroshima bomb—had been scheduled for Apr. 26 but had been postponed repeatedly due to unfavorable weather (winds in the wrong direction might have carried radioactivity to inhabited areas). Some 1,500 civilian defense & press observers had been invited; many left before the test due to the delay.

3 of 10 houses one to 2 miles from the explosion were destroyed, but the

rest remained standing in reasonably good condition although windows were shattered & furnishings battered. 2 2-story houses 4,700 ft. from the bomb tower were demolished although their bomb shelters were unharmed. But 2 one-story houses just as close withstood the shock. One of the destroyed houses was of brick, the other a frame house. The single-story buildings were respectively of cinder blocks & of precast concrete slabs. A radio station in one operated as soon as current was turned on. Some test animals in bomb shelters & in other containers at various distances survived.

Armored Task Force Razor—460 men in 57 tanks & 24 armored personnel carriers—weathered the blast at distances as close as 3,200 yds.—first time armor participated in an atomic test & first time troops stayed above ground so close.

(A "small" atomic device, estimated in the 3-kiloton range & thought to be an H-bomb "trigger," was detonated atop a 300-ft. tower at the Nevada site at 4:30 a.m. Apr. 9. A blast in the 25-kiloton range was set off atop a 400-ft. tower at 11:15 a.m. Apr. 15. More than \$1 million worth of military equipment was subjected to its fury in about 40 different experiments.) [See p. 109G1]

Controversy Over Radiation

The Atomic Energy Comm. informed the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Com. May 2 that 3 persons were suing the Govt. for a total of \$275,000 & medical-hospital expenses on grounds they were injured by Nevada test fall-out but that AEC medical experts denied their claims. [See p. 109B2]

AEC experts told the committee Apr. 15 that Nevada test fallout had caused no known health hazards or hereditary damage. AEC Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss said the problem of finding a defense against radiation was not "hopeless," that "a good deal of promising experimental work [was] being done . . . looking toward the protection of cell structures against radiation."

Dr. Herman J. Muller, Indiana U.'s Nobel Prize-winning geneticist, told the Natl. Academy of Sciences in Washington Apr. 25 that 2 "equally false" claims were being spread: (a) people "in high places" were denying that the atomic tests caused hereditary damage and (b) a "counter-claim that the hereditary constitution of all of humanity is being seriously undermined" by U.S. H-bomb tests. He said H-test radiation could cause "tens of thousands" of harmful mutations in the next generation of Americans, "an evil" which "we have no right to dismiss . . . lightly," but that the tests "certainly do not undermine the heredity of our population as a whole significantly."

(Dr. Oscar A. Ross of Western Reserve U. told the Fed. of American Societies for Experimental Biology in San Francisco Apr. 15 that properdin, a substance in the blood of all animals, helps counteract radiation by combating diseases that attack animals exposed to radioactivity.)

L&N Rail Strike Ends

The Louisville & Nashville R.R. & 4 affiliated lines, strikebound for 59 days, resumed operation May 11 under a May 9 agreement to submit to binding arbitration. The plan was worked out largely through the efforts of Natl. Mediation Board Chrmn. Francis A. O'Neill Jr. Francis J. Robertson, Washington lawyer-labor mediator, was chosen by the board May 10 as the arbitrator.

This was the longest rail strike since the Natl. Ry. Labor Act was passed in 1926. About 25,000 members of 10 non-operating unions had walked out Mar. 14 after the L&N refused contract terms granted by most roads in Aug. 1954 [see Vol. XIV, p. 285E-F3]. Chief union complaint was L&N insistence on a voluntary rather than compulsory health-welfare plan. A complete shut-down of the 4,737-mi. rail network in 14 states was ordered by L&N officials Mar. 16 when 4,000 members of 6 non-striking operating unions refused to cross picket lines. A court order against observing the picket lines was dissolved by Fed. Dist. Judge Stuart E. Lampe in Louisville earlier Mar. 16.

The strike was marked by shootings, derailments & other violence, and a striker & a retired rail worker were killed. Many mines in the Harlan County (Ky.) coal fields were shut and thousands of miners made idle for lack of trains to haul coal. [See p. 39E1; Vol. XII, 80K]

CIO Board Backs Unity Charter

The CIO Exec. Board in Washington May 7 voted approval of a draft constitution for the labor federation to be formed by merger of the AFL & CIO [see p. 149D2]. Sole dissenter was Gustav Faber, CIO Transport Workers Union secy. Faber & TWU Pres. Michael J. Quill had been the dissenters Feb. 24 in the 42-2 vote by which the CIO board had agreed to the merger [see p. 53B1]. (The first international union to ratify the merger was the AFL Upholsterers, whose board voted approval in Palm Beach Mar. 2. The CIO United Auto Workers' Exec. Board indorsed the merger Mar. 3.) [See p. 108G3]

45 state Governors, meeting in the White House May 2-3 on Pres. Eisenhower's invitation, received foreign policy & defense briefings from Admin. leaders. They assailed civil defense inadequacies May 2 and insisted the Fed. Govt. must assume greater responsibility. Many criticized the Admin. May 3 for apparent lack of a program for allotting Salk polio vaccine among the states. [See p. 162E3] . . . U. S. Chamber of Commerce, meeting in Washington May 2-4, demanded a clear field for "competitive private enterprise" in industrial development of atomic energy. The chamber voiced opposition to the Admin. plan for financing the national highway program. [See p. 149F1] . . . American Assembly, meeting in Harriman, N. Y. May 6-8, announced general agreement with Agri. Secy. Benson's flexible farm price program and urged

less reliance on Govt. price supports & controls for solving long-range agricultural problems. [See p. 160E2; Vol. XII, 170L]

Ex-Communist David Brown, 49, testified in New York May 2 & 9 that he had lied repeatedly in reports as a paid FBI informer (at from \$25 a week to \$250 a month). Brown, ex-Los Angeles chairman of the Civil Rights Congress, testified at hearings conducted by Subversive Activities Control Board member David J. Coddaira to determine whether the CRC should register as a Red front. Brown said May 2 he had given the FBI lengthy but false lists of persons who supposedly had attended Communist meetings or had backed Red causes. He invoked the 5th Amend. at least 50 times May 9 in refusing to identify members of the CRC, of a "Com. to Save the Rosenbergs" (which, he said, paid him \$75 a week as its chairman) & of other groups. [See p. 69A-B1; Vol. XIV, 431C3; XIII, 133K]

FOREIGN

Canadian Trades & Labor Congress, an AFL affiliate with 600,000 members, & the Canadian Congress of Labor, a CIO affiliate with 400,000 members, agreed through a unity committee in Ottawa May 9 on details of their plan to merge [see col. 2]. The agreement called for the combined organization to hold biennial conventions and adopt a constitution at the first one next year. CCL Pres. A. R. Mosher was named honorary president of the new federation. TLC Pres. Claude Jodoin was expected to become president. [See p. 77D2] . . . Danish Govt. announced May 10 that it had settled a 2-yr. dispute with the Faeroe Island town of Klaksvig over the Govt.'s dismissal of Dr. Olaf Halvorsen as physician at the Klaksvig hospital. Riots & a general strike had been staged in the town Apr. 21-May 1 in support of Halvorsen, whom the Govt. had ordered dismissed as a wartime pro-Nazi. The compromise settlement called for him to leave his post for 3 months, then apply for it again with Govt. support.

French ex-Premier Pierre Mendès-France assumed leadership of the Radical Socialist Party May 7 when Edouard Herriot, 83, resigned. Mendès' faction had gained control of the party at a special congress in Paris May 4 which approved Mendès' view that the party should ally itself with the non-Communist Left and shun ties with rightists & conservatives. [See p. 62B2] . . . Italian Pres. Giovanni Gronchi was inaugurated May 11 and called in his inaugural address for "the working masses & the middle classes" to be given a stronger role in the Italian Govt. [See p. 150F1]

Syrian Govt. May 4 ordered a halt to activities of the All-Syria Social Nationalist Party. It was accused of having planned the assassination at a soccer game in Damascus Apr. 22 of Col. Adnan Maliky, 37, Army Dep. Staff Chief, by Sgt. Younis Abdul Rahim, who shot himself to death after he had killed Maliky. [See p. 54B1]

LATIN AMERICA

Argentina. 40 persons including Catholic Action leaders Luis P. Arrihgi (president), Ambrosio Ciminari & Ramiro de la Fuente were arrested in Buenos Aires May 6 after a crowd of 10,000 gathered in front of the Cathedral to protest Govt. proposals to separate church & state. At least 23 priests were arrested on various charges by May 3. Pres. Juan D. Perón said in a May Day address May 1 that his Govt. was not fighting the Roman Catholic Church. "If the people should decide [the church] must stay, they will stay . . . if the people decide they must go, they will go," he said. The pro-Govt. newspaper *Democracia* in a front page editorial Apr. 29 held the clergy responsible for the Apr. 27 bomb death of a policeman. It charged Catholic Action leaders with plotting May Day disorders. The Education Ministry disclosed Apr. 14 that Roman Catholic teachings would be suspended in all Govt.-supported schools. Trade Min. Dr. Antonio Cafiero, an active Catholic & onetime friend of Perón, was dismissed Apr. 13 reportedly as a result of the religious disorders. Amb.-to-the-Vatican Carlos Maria Oliva Velez was ordered recalled Apr. 4 "for consultation." Juan Marinera, editor of the newspaper *Gaceta Riojana*, was excommunicated Apr. 21 for his "campaign of insults" against the Church. [See p. 102D3] . . . A 40-yr. contract allowing Standard Oil of Calif. to prospect for oil in southern Argentina was signed by company & Govt. representatives Apr. 25. It required the company to invest at least \$13½ million in 4 years and to sell all resulting petroleum in Argentina. The Govt. was to get 50% of net profits, and all facilities used were to become Govt. property at the contract's expiration. [See p. 14B2] . . . A \$20,200,000-a-yr. trade pact with Bolivia was signed May 3. It provided for exchange of \$3,750,000 worth of Bolivian oil & Argentine cattle valued at \$4,980,000. [See p. 23B3]

Brazil. A new development program set up by a joint U.S.-Bolivian commission has bogged down for lack of working capital, the N.Y. *Times* reported May 9. The commission survey had shown in 1953 that 21.2 billion cruzeiros (\$1 billion) would be needed to finance railroad & port construction & an electric power system. The U.S. Export-Import Bank & the World Bank were asked to lend \$380 million, the amount needed in foreign currency, and Brazil was to provide 13½ million cruzeiros to cover local costs. The Export-Import Bank approved loans of \$82½ million—the full amount of direct requests to the U.S. so far—and the World Bank provided \$89 million. But Brazilians charged that the U.S. State Dept. had steered requests totalling \$210 million to the World Bank, which had not yet acted on them. [See Vol. XIII, p. 62F] . . . The cotton export cruzeiro was devalued by 16% May 4. This was done to improve the competitive position of Brazilian cotton by making it cheaper in terms of dollars & other

currencies. [See p. 23E1] . . . New Cabt. Ministers appointed: (May 2) *Agri.*—Bento Munhoz da Rocha. (Apr. 14) *Communications*—Octavio Marcondes Ferraz. (Apr. 18) *Justice*—J. E. Prado Kelly. [See p. 126A1]

Guatemala. Property of about 80 allegedly Communist or pro-Red ex-Govt. officials has been confiscated, it was reported Apr. 21. This was as partial restoration of Govt. funds allegedly stolen under the previous leftist regimes. Ex-Pres. Jacobo Arbenz & his wife forfeited property valued at \$327,000. [See p. 6E3] . . . Coffee growers were granted tax relief Apr. 29 under terms of a new rate system to become effective July 1. [See p. 77D3] . . . Exports totalled \$95,660,365 in 1954, \$89 million in 1953; imports were \$86,310,997 in 1954, \$79,538,321 in 1953 (reported Apr. 2). [See Vol. XIV, p. 426C3]

Bolivia arrested 75 persons Apr. 18 after discovery of an alleged plot to assassinate Pres. Victor Paz Estenssoro. [See p. 102G3] . . . **Chilean** Pres. Carlos Ibanez signed into law May 3 a bill ending discriminatory exchange regulations for foreign copper mining companies (the companies also got full control of foreign sales). [See Vol. XIV, p. 375E2] . . . **Ecuadoran** ex-Pres. Dr. Carlos Arroyo del Rio was arrested in Quito Apr. 1 on charges of seditious activities. [See Vol. IV, p. 171A] . . . **Nicaraguan** editor Dr. Pedro Joaquin Chamorro of *La Prensa* was released from jail after the Inter-Amer. Press Assn. had interceded on his behalf, it was reported May 3. He had been exiled from Managua for 32 months Mar. 30 on charges of complicity in a plot to overthrow Pres. Anastasio Somoza. . . . **Peru's** Congress May 6 ratified a tri-partite boundary agreement under which Peru, Chile & Ecuador claimed all waters up to 200 miles from their coasts. [See Vol. XIV, p. 426C3] . . . **Surinam's** United Front (opposition) Party overwhelmingly won control Feb. 29 in the first elections held since autonomy was granted by the Netherlands [see Vol. XIV, p. 426A3]. Plans were announced Mar. 29 for the Netherlands to help finance a 10-yr. development program. ⅓ of the necessary 171 million guilders (\$44,973,000) was to be supplied by Surinam, ⅓ by the Netherlands—half as a gift, half as a 3% loan. . . . **Venezuela** withdrew from the Intl. Labor Org. May 3 after charging that Adrian Vermeulen, Dutch member of the ILO, had interfered in domestic affairs when he criticized labor conditions in Venezuela.

U. S. BUSINESS

Sewell L. Avery, 81, resigned May 9 in Chicago as Montgomery Ward & Co. chairman and was succeeded by John A. Barr, 47, company vice pres.-secy. since 1945. Edmund A. Krider, 42, resigned as president but his successor was not named. Avery said his resignation, which he submitted to a special company directors' meeting,

had been delayed by Louis E. Wolfson's attempted "raid" for control of the firm. Wolfson commented that his side had won a "victory" & "succeeded in infusing new blood into the Ward management." [See p. 143E3] . . . **Steel production** in the U.S. set a one-week record of 2,328,000 net tons of ingots & castings (96.5% of capacity) May 2-6, *Steel* magazine reported in Cleveland May 8. It said an auto production rate 47% above that of a year ago had been a chief contributing factor. Previous record: 2,324,000 net tons the week of Mar. 29, 1953. [See pp. 150B1, 31D1]

Non-farm home mortgages approved by U.S. lending institutions totaled \$22,973,853,000 in 1954 as against \$19.7 billion in 1953, the Savings Assn. League of N.Y. reported May 9. [See p. 31F1] . . . **U.S. farm surplus stockpile** was valued at \$7,278,603,000 Mar. 31 for a \$160 million decline since February (first drop in 8 mos.), the Agri. Dept. reported May 4. The total was \$1,051,114,000 more than on Mar. 31, 1953. [See p. 63G1] . . . **1954 U.S. cotton crop** totaled 13,679,000 bales of 500-lb. gross wt. and its estimated value was \$2,301,645,000, the Agri. Dept. reported May 9. The crop was 2,786,000 bales less than that of 1953 but 1,231,000 bales more than the 1943-52 average. [See p. 31G1]

COST OF LIVING

(Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index)

	Mar.	Feb.	Mar. 1954
All items	114.3	114.3	114.8
Food	110.8	110.8	112.1
Housing	119.6	119.6	119.0
Rent	130.0	129.7	128.0
Apparel	103.2	103.4	104.3
Medical care	127.0	126.8	124.4

ARTS & SCIENCE

Govt. Asks Vaccination Halt

Surgeon Gen. Leonard A. Scheele announced May 8 a Public Health Service recommendation that use of the Salk anti-polio vaccine be suspended until all current supplies were retested for safety. The PHS scheduled tests of vaccine produced by Parke Davis, Eli Lilly & Co., Wyeth, Pittman-Moore and Sharp & Dohme, the 4 firms other than Cutter Labs. whose vaccine had gone into production. Scheele said only one in 700,000 children given non-Cutter vaccine had contracted paralytic polio and it was believed "the product of the other manufacturers is safe." Lot-by-lot release of retested vaccine was promised beginning within a week.

Health authorities in all states except Michigan where Salk vaccination programs were under way indicated May 8 they would delay inoculations as the PHS recommended despite the approach of the peak polio season. Mich. State Health Comm. Albert Heustis said his state's program would be halted only by "direct order" of the Govt. because there was "ample evidence that the vaccine we have used is safe & effective." Dr. Jonas E. Salk authorized his field teams in Pittsburgh to proceed May 9 with inoculation of 8,000 children with vaccine previously cleared as safe. Pres. Basil O'Connor of the Natl.

Fndtn. for Infantile Paralysis also indicated May 9 he questioned the necessity of retesting all Salk vaccine supplies.

Pres. Eisenhower said at his news conference May 11 he believed the Salk vaccine would "within a measurable time really eliminate polio in this country." But he suggested that scientists may have "tried to short-cut a little bit" in their testing of vaccine because of "the great pressure to bring this out."

The PHS reported May 11 that cases of polio had been confirmed in 62 children inoculated with Salk vaccine (51 with vaccine made by Cutter, 10 with Lilly-made vaccine, one with the Wyeth Labs. product).

Democrats Criticize Govt.

Dem. Natl. Chrmn. Paul M. Butler told the Connecticut Young Dem. state convention in New London May 6: Eisenhower Admin. "inefficiency" & "blunders" in connection with Salk vaccine distribution were being hidden behind a "paper curtain," and Health-Educatn.-Welfare Secy. Oveta Culp Hobby concealed her department's mistakes behind a "silken curtain." Mrs. Hobby declined May 11 an invitation to appear before the House Banking Com. to answer questions about the vaccine program.

Bills to authorize federal control of Salk vaccine distribution were introduced by Rep. James T. Patterson (R., Conn.) May 9 & Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) May 11. [See p. 150E2]

Motion picture feature-film production in the U.S. totaled 303 films in 1954 as against 354 in 1953, 368 in 1952, the Motion Picture Assn. of Amer. reported in Hollywood May 9. Color productions outnumbered black & white (58.4% to 41.6%) for the first time. 71 foreign films, a one-yr. record, received the MPAA's seal of approval. (A report prepared by Sindlinger & Co. for the Council of Motion Picture Orgs., Inc. showed that there were 19,101 movie theaters [15,039 indoor, 4,062 drive-in] in the U.S. in Dec. 1954 as against 17,464 in Mar. 1954 prior to reduction of the federal admission tax to 10% from 20%.) [See Vol. XIV, p. 100A3] . . . British Independent Television Authority announced May 10 that commercial TV operations from London would begin Sept. 22. [See Vol. XIV, p. 270A2]

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Chance or Destiny: Turning Points in American History. By Oscar Handlin. Historian says trivial factors in addition to inevitable forces make history. May 9. (Atlantic-Little, Brown, 220 pp., \$3.75)†

My Philadelphia Father. By Cordelia Drexel Biddle as told to Kyle Crichton. Story of American family head who taught Bible classes, sang in opera & gave judo lessons to World War II Marines. May 5. (Doubleday, 256 pp., \$4)†

The Republic of Letters: Essays on Various Writers. By Louis Kronenberger. Literary criticism dealing with 18th century England & France. May 9. (Knopf, 260 pp., \$3.75)†

The Seagull on the Step. By Kay Boyle. American girl takes bus from Paris to South of France, discovers similarities between U.S. & France. May 9. (Knopf, 247 pp., \$3.50)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable

The Virginia Exiles. By Elizabeth Gray Vining. Semi-documentary novel about 20 Philadelphia Quakers exiled to Virginia during Revolution for refusing to take loyalty oath. May 4. (Lippincott, 317 pp., \$3.95)*

BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune May 8; based on national sales)

Fiction: (1) John P. Marquand's "Sincerely, Willis Wayde"; (2) C. S. Forester's "The Good Shepherd"; (3) Francoise Sagan's "Bonjour Tristesse"; (4) Hamilton Basso's "The View from Pompey's Head"; (5) Mac Hyman's "No Time for Sergeants." **Non-Fiction:** (1) Anne Morrow Lindbergh's "Gift from the Sea"; (2) Norman Vincent Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking"; (3) Catherine Marshall's "A Man Called Peter"; (4) Richard A. Aldrich's "Gertrude Lawrence as Mrs. A."; (5) John A. Schindler's "How to Live 365 Days a Year." [See p. 55G3]

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

Damn Yankees. Musical comedy about baseball fan who sells his soul to devil so his team instead of the N.Y. Yankees can win pennant. Book by Geo. Abbott & Douglass Wallop. Music & lyrics by Jerry Ross & Richard Adler. Settings by Wm. & Jean Eckart. Choreography by Bob Fosse. Presented by Frederick Brisson, Robt. E. Griffith & Harold S. Prince in assoc. with Albert B. Taylor. With Gwen Verdon. Ray Walston, Nathaniel Frey, Stephen Douglass, Russ Brown, Shannon Bolin, Jean Stapleton, Jimmie Komack. May 5 at 46th Street. (6-1-0)§

CHURCH & SCHOOL

American Jewish Com. May 6 published with its indorsement these recommendations made by AJC Pres. Irving M. Engel & ex-Judge Simon H. Rifkind after a 5-yr. study of the problem of religion in public schools: (a) public schools "should maintain complete impartiality" on religion; (b) teachers should not give religious instruction, "non-sectarian" or otherwise, in public school, and clergymen should not enter classrooms to give sectarian teaching to children of their faith; (c) "pertinent references to religions, wherever intrinsic to the lesson at hand, should be included in the teaching" of appropriate subjects; (d) "if discussion of religious doctrine arises in the classroom, the teacher should refer the children to home, church or synagogue for interpretation." [See Vol. XIV, p. 55B-C3] . . .

American Jewish Congress May 4 announced award of 1954 Stephen Wise Awards (\$1,000 each) to: author-news analyst Elmer Davis for defense of civil liberties; Prof. Franz Boehm, German Christian Democrat, for contributions to general Jewish welfare; Louis Lipsky, U.S. Zionist leader, for aid to Zionist movement & Israel; Yale U. for its Judaica series.

Protestant Episcopal Diocese of N.Y. May 10 again refused to permit women to serve on parish vestries or as delegates to the diocesan convention. The convention took this stand despite a speech in which Bishop Horace W. B. Donegan urged a greater share for women in religious affairs.

. . . **Intl. Lutheran Women's Missionary League** (Missouri Synod affiliate) disclosed in Lake Forest, Ill. May 9 it had canceled a July 12-13 convention scheduled for New Orleans because Negro delegates would be segregated. . . . **Vatican's Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office** banned Marcelle de Jouvenel's 1950 book *Au Diapason du Ciel* because of "gross [religious] errors" (announced May 7).

. . . **Hebrew University's** first building was inaugurated May 9 at Givat Ram (outskirts of Jerusalem). [See Vol. XIII, p. 174M-N] . . . **New York City's** Board of Edctn. announced May 10 an end to a system whereby primary grade pupils were promoted at the end of the term regardless of whether they met reading standards. Beginning next year, pupils 2 years or more behind in reading ability will be "left back."

OBITUARIES

Sophie Rosenwald Adler, 84, widow of Max Adler, Sears, Roebuck vice pres., & sister of late Julius Rosenwald, Sears ex-pres. (the Adlers were donors of the Adler Planetarium, Chicago, the U.S.' first), supporter of charities for the blind; May 7 in Beverly Hills, Calif. [Vol. XIII, p. 367F]

Quincy Bent, 75, ex-vice pres. Bethlehem Steel Co., member Steel Advisory Com. of Army & Navy Munitions Board & War Production Board committees in World War II; May 5 in Wyhill Farms (near Bethlehem), Pa.

Tommy Burns (born Noah Brusso), 73, world heavyweight boxing champ 1906-08; May 10 in Vancouver, B.C.

George Harvey Davis, 79, pres. Davis-Norland-Merrill Grain Co., pres. U.S. Chamber of Commerce 1937-38 (when he launched "What Helps Business Helps Me" national billboard campaign); May 5 in Kansas City, Mo.

Richard J. Finnegan, 70, consulting editor *Chicago Sun-Times* (editor & publisher *Chicago Times* before 1948 merger); May 6 in Chicago.

Joseph Flack, 60, U.S. Amb. to Poland since 1950 (previously to Bolivia & Costa Rica); May 8 aboard liner *United States* (returning to the U.S. for reassignment). [See p. 99F2]

George Herrick, 61, N.Y. gambling-house operator in 1930s; May 8 in New York.

Lyda Bunker Hunt, 66, wife of H. L. Hunt of Dallas (considered world's biggest independent oil producer, founder of Facts Forum Foundation); May 7 in Rochester, Minn.

Mabel Kittredge, 87, school-lunch crusader, member ex-Pres. Hoover's European food committee in World War I; May 8 in Hyannis, Mass.

Richard Mifflin Kleberg Sr., 67, co-owner of 940,000-acre King Ranch, Kingsville, Tex., Congressman 1931-44; May 8 in Hot Springs, Ark. [See Vol. IV, pp. 233D, 352B]

Dr. George Miller MacKee, 77, pioneer in X-ray & radium treatment for skin diseases & cancer; May 8 in Stamford, Conn.

Robert Hyatt (Red) McDaniel, 44, racehorse trainer (206 winners in 1954); suicide (leaped from San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge) May 5.

Dr. Eunice Morgan Schenck, 70, ex-dean of Bryn Mawr graduate school (awarded Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1934 for promoting U.S.-French amity); May 7 in Port Jefferson, N. Y.

Alice Cornelia Thaw Whitney, 75, widow of Geoffrey G. Whitney, Boston stockbroker, & sister of late Harry K. Thaw; May 8 in Milton, Mass. [See Vol. VII, p. 60C]

Winners

A Swaps Wins Ky. Derby. California-bred Swaps, ridden by Willie (Wm. Lee) Shoemaker, 23, won the 81st & richest (\$152,400) Kentucky Derby at Churchill Downs, Louisville May 1 by running 1 1/4 mi. in 2:01 4/5. Owner Rex C. Ellsworth received a \$108,400 purse, winning bettors collected \$7.60 for \$2. Belair Stud's Nashua, favorite with Eddie Arcaro up, came in 2d. Mrs. John W. Galbreath's Summer Tan, Eric Guerin up, was 3d. Parimutuel handle on the race—\$1,677,178, a Derby record [see Vol. XIV, p. 152F1]. (The \$50,000 added Golden Gate H'cap at Albany, Calif. May 7 was won by Louis B. Mayer's Alidon, Johnny Longden up.)

Auto race: 246-km. (153 1/2 mi.) Naples Grand Prix May 8—won by Alberto Ascari of Italy in a Lancia in 2 hr. 13 min. 3.6 sec. [See p. 152B2]. . . . **Boxing:** Julio Mederos, Cuban heavyweight, won in a TKO over No. 1 lightweight contender Harold Johnson in Philadelphia May 6 when the latter collapsed at the end of the 2d round. The State Athletic Comm. reported to Pa. Gov. George M. Leader May 10 that Johnson had been "drugged" before the fight, and Leader immediately ordered a 90-day suspension of pro fighting in Pennsylvania (with exemptions for 5 previously-scheduled bouts) [see Vol. XIV, p. 279D-E3]. George Moore of Detroit won the Natl. Amateur Athletic Union heavyweight title by a 2d-round KO of the Army's John Johnson in Kansas City, Mo. May 7. . . . **Golf:** Chandler Harper, 41, of Chattanooga won \$5,000 first-prize money in the \$25,000 Colonial national invitational tournament in Ft. Worth May 8. [See p. 144A-B2]. . . . **Soccer:** Newcastle United won the English Football Assn. Cup by a 3-1 victory over Manchester City in London May 7. By winning the cup for the 6th time, Newcastle equaled a record previously shared by Aston Villa & the Blackburn Rovers. Other champions of Britain's 1954-55 soccer season (ended May 7)—Intl. Championship, England; English Football Assn. Amateur Cup, Bishop Auckland; Scottish Cup, Clyde; English League First Div., Chelsea; Scottish League Div. A, Aberdeen; Irish Cup, Dundela. [See p. 112D1]

F Baseball news: Don Newcombe, 28, B'klyn Dodgers pitcher suspended May 5 for refusing to pitch batting practice, was fined \$250 May 6 and returned to duty [see Vol. XIV, p. 48G3]. Phil Cavaretta, 38, Chicago White Sox utility man, retired May 9 as an active player but remained with the club as a scout [see Vol. XIV, p. 176E3]. Pitcher Bubba Church, 30, was released by the Chicago Cubs to the Los Angeles farm club in the Pacific Coast League May 9. [See Vol. XIII, p. 220A]. . . . **Records:** Arnie Sowell, 20, of the U. of Pittsburgh ran 440 yd. in 45.4 sec. during a mile

relay in Pittsburgh May 7, but his achievement would not replace the 46-sec. world record for the 1/4 mile set by Herb McKenley in 1948 [see Vol. XIII, p. 188G] because split times in relays were unacceptable as records. Rupert Waltl of Brooklyn set a 1-hr. 2-min. 1.4-sec. unofficial U.S. bicycling record for 25 miles in Belleville, N.J. May 8. [See Vol. XIV, p. 288E1]. . . .

MISCELLANEOUS

Crime. Ex-prosecutor Arch Ferrell was acquitted in Birmingham, Ala. May 4 of the June 1954 murder of A. L. Patterson, state attorney general nominee who had vowed to clean up crime-ridden Phenix City, Ala. [See p. 88E2]. . . . 2 Elizabeth, N.J. officials, called recently in a grand jury investigation of gambling & corruption, committed suicide May 9. Police Capt. August F. Winkelmann, 65, ex-Chief of detectives, shot himself; Fire Comm. Francis B. De Stephan, 39, waded into Raritan Bay and drowned. [See p. 64D2]. . . . Dr. Samuel H. Shepard's petition for a new trial in the slaying of his wife was denied by Common Pleas Judge Edward S. Blythin in Cleveland May 9. [See p. 112B3]. . . . Convicts Lewis Cagle, 17, Robert Carl Parker, 21, & George Junior McCoy pleaded guilty in Lewisburg, Pa. May 6 to 2d degree murder in the Nov. 1954 murder of William Remington, ex-Govt. economist jailed for perjury in a communism-espionage investigation. [See p. 61D-E1; Vol. XIV, 401B2]. . . . Paul A. Pfeffer, 23, awaiting manslaughter trial for a 1953 slaying, was booked in New York May 4 for the Apr. 9 fatal beating of plumber's helper Mellon Byrd, 60. Pfeffer also was charged with beating & robbing a 3d man, porter Harry Myers, 45. [See Vol. XIV, p. 352C3]. . . . Ex-AF Maj. James A. Call, 29, was given a 20-yrs.-to-life sentence in Elizabethtown, N.Y. May 7 on his plea of guilty to 2d-degree murder in the Aug. 1954 killing of policeman Richard E. Pelkey during a gun battle with police at a cabin near Lake Placid. [See Vol. XIV, p. 388E3]. . . . Julian A. Hammer, 26, son of Dr. Armand Hammer (owner of Hammer Galleries in N.Y.), was charged with murder in Van Nuys, Calif. May 10 after he admitted shooting & killing his ex-roommate, Bruce E. Whitlock, 28, May 8 in an argument over a gambling debt. . . . Frank (Tarzan) Santana, 17, member of a Bronx teen-age gang called the Navajos, was indicted on murder charges in New York May 6 after witnesses identified him as the youth who shot William Blankenship Jr., 15, Apr. 30. Blankenship had been mistaken for a member of a rival gang. . . . The N.Y. City Anti-Crime Com. confirmed May 10 the ouster of John M. O'Mara as executive director & William J. Keating as counsel. [See pp. 80E3, 96D2]

Accidents & Disasters. 143 persons, many of them school children on summer tours, were reported drowned May 11 after the Japanese ferryboat *Shiun Maru* collided with the freighter *Udaka Maru* in fog & sank while

José Contreras, 28, Taunton, Mass. middleweight, died May 9 of a head injury suffered in his 8th-round TKO by Bob Bolton in Providence May 2. [See p. 136F-G1]. . . . Art Larsen was absolved by the U.S. Lawn Tennis Assn. May 4 of charges he deliberately had hit a ballboy with a ball in Genoa Apr. 23. [See Vol. XIV, p. 248A2]

en route from Honshu to Shikoku. . . . The Formosa press reported May 10 that 49 persons were killed in a May 9 explosion aboard a small military ship at Koahsiung, southern Formosa. . . . 9 men died May 6 in a fire in a "skid row" lodging house in Chicago. This raised to 51 the deaths in Chicago hotel fires in 3 months. [See p. 152C3]. . . . 9 servicemen were killed May 4 when their USAF flying tanker caught fire & plunged into the Atlantic about 90 miles off Iceland. . . . One man was killed & 51 injured during construction of the N.Y. Coliseum May 9 when the main exhibition floor collapsed under a load of freshly-poured concrete.

25 Japanese women scarred in the World War II Hiroshima A-bomb blast arrived at Travis Air Base, Calif. aboard a USAF transport May 8 en route to New York's Mount Sinai Hospital for free plastic surgery (financed by private U.S. sources).

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Harry S. Truman celebrated his 71st birthday May 8 by breaking ground for the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Mo. The library, being built at a cost of \$1,750,000, will house official & personal papers Truman collected while President. [See p. 125G2]. . . . Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was named by the Nansen Award Com. in Geneva May 5 as first winner of the Nansen medal (1954 award) for "services to the humanitarian cause of refugees." The prize was named for the late Fridtjof Nansen, Norwegian explorer & League of Nations High Commissioner. [See p. 84B3]. . . . Mrs. Richard M. Nixon received the Variety Club's "Mother of the Year" award May 7 in Washington. [See p. 77G2]

Married: Actor Orson Welles, 40, to Italian actress Paola Mori; May 8 in London (his 3d) [see Vol. XIV, p. 144B3]. Actress Joan Crawford, 47, to Pepsi-Cola pres. Alfred N. Steele, 54; May 10 in Las Vegas, Nev. (her 4th, his 3d) [see Vol. VI, p. 135N]. Sissila Ann Myrdal, 20, daughter of Swedish sociologist Gunnar Myrdal, to Derek Curtis Bok, 25, son of Philadelphia Judge Curtis Bok; May 7 in Louviers, France (marriage was performed by ex-French Premier Pierre Mendès-France, mayor of Louviers). Singer Marion Marlowe, 26, to TV producer Larry Puck, 58; May 6 in St. Louis (2d for both). . . . **Divorced:** Ex-Boston Red Sox outfielder Ted Williams, by Doris R. Soule Williams; May 9 in Miami, Fla. [See Vol. XIV, p. 328B-C2]